

**Amendments to Specification**

**Please add the enclosed Figures 1 and 2 to the specification in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.81.**

**At page 4, line 12, please insert the following heading and 2 paragraphs:**

**Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 shows Scheme B-1, which illustrates the parallel array reaction blocks that were utilized to prepare compounds of Examples B-0001 through B-1574.

Figure 2 shows Scheme B-3, which illustrates the modular robotics laboratory environment that was utilized to prepare compounds of Examples B0001 through B-1574.

**Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 530 and 531 (*i.e.*, the text from page 530, line 6 to page 531, line 4) with the following paragraph:**

Scheme B-1 (Figure 1) describes the parallel array reaction blocks that were utilized to prepare compounds of Examples B-0001 through B-1574, and by analogy could also be used to prepare compounds of Examples B-1575 through B-2269. Parallel reactions were performed in multi-chamber reaction blocks. A typical reaction block is capable of performing 48 parallel reactions, wherein a unique compound is optionally prepared in each reaction vessel **B1**. Each reaction vessel **B1** is made of either polypropylene or pyrex glass and contains a frit **B2** toward the base of the vessel. Each reaction vessel is connected to the reaction block valve assembly plate **B3** via leur-lock attachment or through a threaded connection. Each vessel valve **B4** is either opened or closed by controlling the leur-lock position or by the opening or closing of levers **B5** within a valve assembly plate row. Optionally, solutions can be either drained or maintained above the vessel frits by leaving the valves in the opened position and controlling the back pressure beneath the valve assembly plate by control of inert gas flow through the inert gas inlet valve **B6**. The parallel reactions that are performed in these reaction blocks are allowed to progress by incubation in a jacketed, temperature controlled shaking station. Temperature control of the reaction chambers is effected by passing a heat-transfer liquid through jacketed aluminum plates that make contact with the reaction block mantle **B7**.

Mixing is effected at the shaking station by either vertical orbital shaking of the up-right reaction block or by lateral shaking of the reaction block tilted on its side.

**Please delete the illustration at page 532, line 1.**

**Please replace the paragraph on page 535, lines 4-14 with the following paragraph:**

Scheme B3 (Figure 2) describes the modular robotics laboratory environment that was utilized to prepare compounds of Examples B-0001 through B-1574. Chemicals that are utilized in the robotics laboratory are weighed and then dissolved or suspended into solvents at Station #1 (Automated Chemistry Prep Station). Thus, solutions or suspensions of known molarity are prepared for use at the other robotics workstations. Station #1 also optionally bar-code labels each chemical solution so that its identity can be read by bar-code scanning at this and other robotics workstations.

**Please delete the illustration at page 540, line 1.**